A few days were spent early in September at Mt. Kineo. On the dry summit was *Juncus tenuis* Willd., var. *Williamsii* Fernald. On the cliffs, *Aspidium fragrans* (L.) Sw., *Draba arabisans* Michx., and *Mentha arvensis* L., var. *glabrata* (Benth.) Fernald. *Arabis Drummondi* Gray was abundant on both Mt. Kineo and Spencer Mt. The later part of September was given to a collecting trip on the Allagash and Upper St. John Rivers. *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L. was common in Churchill Lake, *P. heterophyllus* Schreb., forma *longipedunculatus* (Mérat.) Morong in Eagle Lake, and forma *maximus* Morong in Long Lake. *Viola labradorica* Schrank was collected on an island in Eagle Lake, and on the shore of Umsaskis Lake *Carex Crawfordii* Fernald, var. *vigens* Fernald.

On the St. John the commoner plants were collected: *Halenia deflexa* (Smith) Griseb., *Hedysarum boreale* Nutt., *Salix pellita* Anders., *Viola novae-angliae* House, &c. On one of the bluffs *Rosa acicularis* Lindl., var. *Bourgeauiana* Crepin was still in blossom.

In one place where a brook came down the bank and spread out, a moist area with some grass had been developed among the rocks. Here were a few specimens of the rather rare *Drosera linearis* Goldie. The part of this brook back on the flat country above the river would be well worth investigating, as the bogs there are probably the source of the plants found on the river bank. As these plants were not discovered until late on our last day there, no further tracing of their source was possible.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A NEW HYBRID VIOLET.

F. F. FORBES.

WHILE studying *Viola Brittoniana* Pollard on Charles River Meadows, Dedham, Massachusetts in the fall of 1906, the writer observed a violet of rather unusual appearance. In the color and outline of the leaves it was much like *V. lanceolata* L., which grew plentifully at this station, but the habit was that of *V. Brittoniana*.

The plant was transferred with care to the writer's violet bed in Brookline for further study. It survived the next winter and blos-

somed freely in the spring. The blossoms were somewhat larger than those of *Viola Brittoniana* but of the same blue color and general appearance.

During the summer and fall numerous cleistogamous flowers appeared but all were completely sterile, although no trouble had been experienced in raising an abundance of seed from true *Viola Brittoniana* in this same bed. Several small plants were made from the original one by division in the spring of 1908. All of these plants lived and blossomed profusely; and in July began to throw out leafy stolons, which reached a length of more than three inches, bearing apetalous flowers like those of *V. lanceolata*. These stolons proved conclusively that the plant must be a hybrid between *Viola Brittoniana* and *V. lanceolata*. As far as known, this is the first time a hybrid between these two species or between a blue stemless violet and a white stoloniferous one has been noticed. The hybrid may be described as follows.

Viola Brittoniana × **lanceolata**, n. hybr. Leaves with the color of those of *V. lanceolata*, much more lanceolate in outline, less deeply parted, and more rounded at base than those of *V. Brittoniana*; the leaves of the stolons entire, similar to but somewhat broader than those of *V. lanceolata*; petaliferous flowers differing from those of *V. Brittoniana* chiefly in their larger size: apetalous flowers numerous, on peduncles about the length of the petioles, withering early, always infertile: stolons three or more inches long, vigorous, bearing leaves and apetalous flowers: pubescence and time of flowering like that of *V. Brittoniana*.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

The Bryophytes of Connecticut.[1] — This is a recently issued bulletin of 203 pages. The preface and table of contents are followed by fifteen pages on the general characteristics of the bryophytes, nearly five on the history of bryology in Connecticut, nearly six on distribution according to environment, and two on economic value of bryophytes. The catalogue proper occupies 139 pages. The last 27 pages of the bulletin contain a brief summary of the distribution by orders, a bibliography, and an index to species and synonyms.

[1] The Bryophytes of Connecticut, by Alexander William Evans, Ph.D., and George Elwood Nichols, B. A. State of Connecticut, Public Document No. 47. State Geological and Natural History Survey, Bulletin No. 11. Hartford, 1908.